the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred drying technique which yield a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

The therapeutic compounds of the present invention can be administered to a mammal alone or in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, as noted above, the proportion of which is determined by the solubility and chemical nature of the compound, chosen route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice. The compounds may also be co-administered with other agents such as methotrexate, Enbrel, Ramicade, Kinaret or the like.

Additional aspects, advantages, and novel features of this invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon examination of the following non-limiting examples and the Figures in which:

Figure 1(a) is a graph of % Inhibition (p-selectin loss) against dosage level, illustrating inhibition of IgG induced platelet activation as a function of dose responses using FACS;

Figure 1(b) is a graph depicting inhibition of Platelet Aggregation by compound [153] as a function of time (in minutes);

Figure 2(a) is a graph of Arthritis Index as a function of time (in days) for treatment of FcγRIIa transgenic mice with compound [153] using four different dosage regimes, as compared with phosphate buffered saline (PBS);

Figures 2(b) to (e) which depict the individual dosage regimes of Figure 2(a) with error bars, as compared with PBS;

Figure 3 is a graph of Arthritis Index against time in Days for treatment of control mice (non-transgenic mice) with compound [153] as compared with PBS;

Figure 4 is a graph of % Inhibition of IgG induced platelet activation against compound Concentration (mM) for some of the compounds of the present invention;

Figure 5 is a graph of % Inhibition of Platelet Activation against compound Concentration (mM) for further compounds of the present invention; and